FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KABUL NFF COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING 1 NOV

LD031008 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] The Provincial Committee of the Kabul Province National Fatherland Front [NFF] was formed today at a conference held at the headquarters of the NFF National Committee. Participants at the conference included Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Executive Board of the NFF National Committee; Dastagir Panjsheri and Aslam Watanjar, members of the party Central Committee Politburo; Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; certain members of the party Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council; members of the NFF National Committee; and representatives of social organizations and of the noble people of Kabul Province.

The first conference of the Kabul Province NFF began with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and the playing of the DRA national anthem. The agenda of the meeting and its method of work was introduced, Mir Saheb Karwal, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party provincial committee of Kabul Province then read the report of the convening commission of the first provincial conference of Kabul Province.

Following the reading of this report, Soleyman La'eq, member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy chairman of the NFF National Committee read the basic statement of the conference, which was supported and affirmed by the audience's continuous applause and expressions of support. The basic statement reemphasizes the revolutionary and historical tasks of NFF members and adds that the major task of the Afghan NFF, as mentioned by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA, is to unite the country's patriots and to attract their efforts toward building together a new, prosperous, democratic and progressive Afghan society.

The basic statement also adds that the task of the first NFF provincial conference in the fields of organization and activity will be to develop its organization from provincial, even very small locality levels, and to serve and help the people in the solution of their problems as a sociopolitical organization of the people.

In conclusion, the basic statement notes that the first provincial conference of the Kabul Province NFF is another important step toward national and social unity and solidarity; and toward the further unity of all national, democratic, revolutionary and patriotic forces, observers of various faiths of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, tribes, clans, nationalities, classes and noble strata of our society.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that in affirming and supporting the basic statement of the conference, the representatives of social organizations and the representatives of people, ulema, religious leaders and the noble people of Kabul Province expressed every cooperation and self-sacrifice in the implementation of the decisions and measures of the conference.

Members of the Provincial Committee of the Kabul Province NFF, proposed by the convening commission of the conference, were affirmed and approved by the representatives after a free and democratic vote.

The Kabul Province NFF Provincial Committee held its first session during the course of the conference, during which Dr Mahmud Habibi, Kabul governor, as chairman; Retired Col Mohammad Ehsan and Fayz Mohammad Khalqyar, as the vice chairmen of the committee, were appointed.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that the first Kabul Province NFF provincial conference issued a message to the toilers of Kabul Province. The conference proceedings were then concluded.

Ziray Address

LD021054 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Speech by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] Central Committee, at first session of the Kabul City NFF Committee on 31 October -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed representatives, brothers, sisters, dear guests: It is my pleasure to welcome you, esteemed delegates, brothers, sisters and dear guests, to the first conference of the Kabul City NFF Committee. On behalf of the NFF National Committee and myself, I congratulate you on convening the first city conference of the city of Kabul.

Dear delegates, the activities and struggle of Afghanistan's NFF are not only restricted to the national framework but are also extended to consolidation of friendly and good-will relations with the national fronts of friendly countries, through the exchange of offical delegations, the dispatch of messages to the heads and officials of the national fronts of fraternal countries.

As you know, delegations of the NFF National Committee have recently visited a number of friendly countries such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. This is the first time in the history of our country that delegations of the NFF National Committee have visited friendly countries.

It is clear that not only has the Afghan NFF -- aimed at united the country's workers -- taken root in the hearts and minds of the millions of workers in our country, but the revolutionary struggle of our national front has also attracted the attention of the workers of the world and has gained their admiration.

Therefore, we attach great value to such visits to fraternal countries, and to talks and discussion with officials of the national fronts of fraternal countries who are struggling for the unity and cohesion of their people. We believe that relations and ties between our fronts will develop further.

The great symbol of fraternity with our front is the cooperation agreement for 1982-87 signed by the delegation of the Afghan NFF National Committee and the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front. We are ready to sign such agreements with the fronts and national progressive organizations of the world. All fronts have expressed their militant and fraternal solidrity and allround cooperation with our sacred battle against the sold-out internal and foreign aggressive intruders. We cannot remain ungrateful for this revolutionary solidarity and friendly assistance.

Esteemed delegates, our revolutionary and national front has taken firm steps to consolidate its social pillars as a reliable bulwark for the revolutionary authority of the country in the present complicated and dangerous international situation.

It is obvious that the imperialists -- headed by the U.S. imperialists (?with the collaboration) of decadent reactionary regimes and the direct partnership of the heretic and hegomonist leaders of China -- have increased tension in the political atmosphere of the world. The imperialists, with impudence and insane impertinence, are fanning a large-scale arms race and extending the notorious policy of cold war.

Imperialism, with anxiety and speed, is wearing the new uniform of international gendarme and is striving to impose its nuclear threat and policy of dictatorship on our world.

The bloody crushing of national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, by sending formidable amounts of arms to corrupt and reactionary regimes: Unleashing a wave of terrorism and panic in our world; and meanwhile, impudently giving the title of terrorism to the peoples' revolutionary struggles -- these are the policies of the imperialists and their accomplices.

The DRA is currently engaged in a direct struggle against the aggressive policy and shameful actions of imperialism. Our country, as a free, independent and peace-loving country, is vigorously and properly continuing its sacred battle for peace, freedom, democracy, independence and social progress.

Our country does not interfere in the internal affairs of any country and cannot, therefore, bear any interference in its internal affairs. However, it is clear -- now more than at any other time -- U.S. imperialism in alliance with reactionary Arab regimes -- above all Saudi Arabia and Egypt -- and with the direct collaboration of Chinese hegemonists, are carrying on an actual undeclared war against our revolution and our people. The imperialists have chosen Pakistan from which to launch their evil and aggressive actions. Counter-revolutionary bands are trained by American and Chinese instructors and then exported to the territory of our country, equipped with weapons, in order to disrupt the normal and peaceful life of our people.

Our country's policy toward our neighbors is clear and obvious through the speeches of Babrak Karmal, and especially in the proposals dated 14 May 1981 and 24 August 1981.

But why do our neighbors avoid talks with us? Because they have no reason at all for the undeclared war against our country, organized from the territory of Pakistan.

Esteemed delegates: I would like to say a few words about the provincial NFF organizations and the provincial NFF committees and their duties:

The provincial NFF organizations are following the principles of the NFF Charter in their organizational work and their activities. These principles of the NFF Charter determined the subject and activities of the provincial organizations. The Charter particularly points out the organizational structure of the front.

What is the composition and organization of the provincial NFF organizations?

All social organizations, including the PDPA, the Democratic Youth Organization, the Democratic Women's Organization, trade unions, agricultural cooperatives, the DRA Writers Union, the Artists Union, the Journalists Union, the Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization, the Economic Consultative Council, the Bureau of Islamic Affairs, guilds, merchants, owners of small industries, representatives of nationalities, tribes and clans, followers of various religious sects, and all representatives of the national and patriotic forces of the provinces, are represented in the composition of the provincial organizations. Members of provincial social organizations take part in the provincial organizations through their respective organization, on the basis of collective membership.

Meanwhile, individual membership in the NFF is also permissible. Every citizen, whether male or female, who has reached the age of 16 and who supports the objectives and duties of the front and who is ready for practical participation in its activities, can be admitted as a private member of the NFF. Individual candidates for membership will be admitted in accordance with personal application, whether written or verbal, presented to the local NFF committee of the province where he lives.

The duties and work of the provincial NFF committees are as follows: Realization of (?reciprocal) [word indistinct], common efforts and cooperation of the national and patriotic forces, in accordance with the national and democratic development policy of Afghanistan as decided by the PDPA, and the consolidation and [word indistinct] of the gains of the glorious Sawr Revolution on the scale of the respective province.

At present, the immediate duty of provincial NFF committees is to achieve, in each province of the country, common understanding and cooperation of all patriots of our homeland in order to restore stable peace. This accords with the genuine interests of the people. For this purpose the provincial committees must have actual centers for talks, meetings and free, honorable and democratic discussions for all those endeavoring to halt the bloodshed and to restore normal conditions for work, peace, and for a prosperous life.

The patriots of Afghanistan and the representatives of all sectors of our society can discuss in the provincial NFF committees the elimination of counterrevolutionary bands; consolidation of long-lasting national soveriegnty in the local areas; restoration of the destruction caused by the treacherous actions of counterrevolutionary bands; the backwardness resulting from the decadent feudal relations; and consideration of allround improvements and the evolution of the socioeconomic structure; and to solve problems jointly and to take joint action for their realization.

The day-to-day duties of the provincial NFF committees are as follows: The dedication of efforts together with the PDPA committees and the organs of government power, in the provinces, districts and subdistricts, in order to attract the support of the broad masses; to seek support for and evolution of the initiative of the masses for the consolidation of state power in local areas; the restoration of security in residential areas, productive institutions, highways, roads, communication lines; to give advice and cooperation with revolution defense groups as well as with army units and sarandoy [police] restoration, repair and development of industrial institutions, handicraft enterprises, hospitals, schools and mosques, to take an active part in the continuing implementation of democratic land reform; to eradicate illiteracy and to expand and extend scientific thinking and [word indistinct] among the people.

The provincial and city NFF committees must pay special attention to the correct training of the new generation in accordance with the demands of constructing a prosperous and flourishing society, free from all exploitation.

The essence and meaning of the activities of provincial NFF committees is linked with the transformation of organizations under their guidance, in a broad and effective unification of the broad masses of our society, and to demonstrate their infallible determination to secure the decisive achievement of the noble aspiration of the national and democratic Sawr revolution, and thus to become practically a reliable source of workers' authority in the DRA.

Esteemed delegates: With the formation of the first conference of Kabul City NFF Committee, another important step has been taken for the country's national and social unity. We have speeded up the attainment of the unity and cohesion of all national, democratic, revolutionary and patriotic forces. The followers of the various religions in our united Afghansitan, the nationalities, tribes, clans and classes, and the noble and illustrious people of our society.

In the infallible unity and cohesion of our people, we shall see prosperity, progress, tranquility and whatever is required for the prosperity of all toiling families.

Strengthen the unity of the national and patriotic forces of Afghanistan! [applause]

Forge ahead on the path of expansion of the NFF organizations in our beloved Afghanistan! [applause]

Victory to Afghanistan's NFF!

BARIALAY RETURNS FROM PDRY, BULGARIA 2 NOV

LD030836 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, returned home today.

He had lead a party delegation to the PDRY at the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party.

Mahmud Barialay was also a member of the high-ranking DRA party and government delegation that went to Bulgaria to participate in the 1,300th anniversary celebration of the formation of the Bulgarian state.

During his visit to the PDRY Mahmud Barialay met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee. He also talked with that country's party authorities about the development of mutual relations between the two parties and about international topics of interest. He has signed a protocol concerning the expansion of cooperation between the two parties.

Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of mines and industry, members of the Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and other party authorities, as well as the Bulgarian ambassador in Kabul, welcomed Barialay at Kabul International Airport.

KARMAL RECEIVES INDIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD021458 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this afternoon received Indrajit Gupta, secretary general of All-India Trade Union Congress and member of the Indian Communist Party Central Council's Executive Board; and (Mohandra), secretary general of the Indra Pradesh Workers Unions and member of the All-India Trade Union Congress Working Committee, at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council.

During the meeting with the Indian delegation, Babrak Karmal spoke about the good relations between Afghanistan and India and about the revolutionary policy of the DRA Government and party, and discussed questions related to the worker's movements in the two countries. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

The All-India Trade Union Congress delegation is in Afghanistan for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Council of the Afghan trade unions.

Ziray Meets With Delegation

LD021750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee, Politburo member, and secretary and chairman of the National Committee of the National Fatherland Front [NFF], met at his office at the Central Committee headquarters this afternoon with the All-India Trade Union Congress delegation, headed by Congress Secretary General Indrajit Gupta, member of the Executive Board of the Indian Communist Party. The delegation is currently on a visit to Afghanistan.

Dr Ziray described the formation of the NFF in the DRA and its role in the coordination and solidarity of all national and patriotic forces in the country during the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

The secretary general of the Indra Pradesh Workers Union and member of the All-India Trade Union Congress Working Committee also attended the meeting [name of official not given].

HAQ 'CONCERNED' OVER AFGHAN SITUATION

GF011605 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Peshawar, 28 Oct -- President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the government is fully conscious of the dangers to Pakistan stemming from the developments in Afghanistan and is taking all necessary steps to ensure national security.

Addressing the annual representative jirga, attended by tribesmen from all over the tribal areas adjoining NWFP [North-Western Frontier Province], on the lawns of the governor's house here today, the president said that Pakistan was genuinely concerned over the Afghan situation not only because 24 lakh Afghan refugees had been compelled to take shelter in Pakistan but also because political, military and geographical conditions had changed following Soviet military intervention in that country.

Pakistan, he said, had to examine anew the country's security needs.

The president said that Pakistan's airspace had been violated during the last few days.

Certain steps had also been taken by the neighboring country, adversely affecting the progress of peace.

"It also appears that Pakistan is being provoked and tested", he said.

He, however, added: "We are concerned over this situation but it will be wrong to construe that Pakistan can be treated whimsically by anyone."

Pakistan, he said, was carefully examining this situation.

The president declared amid applause that anyone entertaining the illusion that Pakistan could be cowed through such acts, or it could be compelled to decrease her humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees, was sadly mistaken.

"I would like to make it absolutely clear that the people of Pakistan, who are imbibed with the spirit of Islam and freedom, will spare no sacrifice for the defense of their independence," he said, adding that the real weapon of the people of Pakistan was their unflinching faith and love for freedom, with which every citizen was fully equipped.

Gen Ziaul Haq said: "We are conscious of the limitations of our defense resources, yet we are not defenseless."

The president said Pakistan wished to live in peace and friendship with all countries.

"We do not want war or tension and we hate the use of force, yet at the same time we cannot afford to throw ourselves at the mercy of others, nor would we like to encourage any aggressors to commit aggression against us."

Gen Ziaul Haq declared: "We want strength of defense, patriotism and faith, so that no one can compel us to compromise our national prestige through force." Pakistan wanted strength, so that no one could entertain the idea of committing aggression against it.

The president stressed that availability of military weapons were essential for effective demonstration of spirit of freedom and faith, and all nations had to depend on arms for the defense of their national freedom.

He declared that Pakistan reserved its right to acquire arms like other nations of the world. "We will, insha Allah, use our right, because freedom and independence is very dear to us," he added.

The president said Pakistan disliked other's hegemony and wished peace on its borders, keeping itself out of any such hegemony, so that it could devote its attention and resources towards the welfare and progress of the people, because welfare of the masses was the fundamental responsibility of the government after enforcement of Islamic system and protection of national independence.

Referring to the Afghan issue, the president reiterated Pakistan's full support to any effort from any side for a political solution of the Afghan crisis.

We have been fully supporting efforts which can lead to the judicious settlement of the issue, whether such efforts come from a country, any bloc or from the world community.

The president stressed that the Afghan issue was a challenge for the free, civilized and freedom-loving nations of the world. This was not an issue of the oppressed but courageous people of Afghanistan, nor was it concerned only to Pakistan, its neighboring countries, region or Islamic countries.

"This is an issue for the whole world, for the entire humanity and for all the self-respecting, independent and freedom-loving nations of the world," he said.

He said Pakistan was striving to find its solution in concert with the independent and freedom-loving countries of the world.

HAQ ON AFGHAN AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS, KASHMIR

BK011051 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the Majlis-i-Shoora [Working Committee] being set up this month will have the potential of two houses. Talking to newsmen on arrival in Lahore this morning on a 2-day visit to the provincial capital, the president said primarily the Majlis-i-Shoora was designed to filling the gap in the interim period and do the work the Parliament is supposed to do. He said the details have been worked out when asked whether the Majlis will be bicameral in character.

Referring to a question about recent airspace violations by Kabul, the president said that Pakistan wanted a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan issue. He said: We hope that Kabul and the Soviet Union want a political and peaceful solution.

The president said: We are not quite sure whether these violations are a challenge or innocent violations or armtwisting or show of force. However, these are not of any danger.

Asked to comment on incidents in Kashmir, the president described these as a routine matter and said most of the time the matters were settled locally by the commanders even before they reached the government or UN officials were informed about them. He said following the 1971 events the cease-fire line in Kashmir had been turned into the line of control and the people on the other side wanted to change it into international border and we are not in favor of that. We will never allow this to happen. The president said the incidents in the Nathial sector were no signs of any extraordinary activity.

He told a questioner that Pakistan had sent details about the offer of no-war pact to India and Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi must have doubted Pakistan's genuineness in making this offer before these details were sent. He said Pakistan had taken certain measures in this respect.

MAJLIS DEBATES PROPOSED CABINET 2 NOV

GF021333 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1015 GMT on 2 November begins a live relay of Majlis proceedings. The open session begins with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani calling on Prime Minister Musavi to begin his speech. He begins his speech at 1018 GMT by praising Khomeyni and martyrs. He then discusses the Islamic revolution and its aims and goals since its inception. At 1021 GMT the prime minister is heard speaking on the problems of the war, saying: "This is not a national war, but a war of Islam against blasphemy." He adds that Iraq has committed aggression against Iran and that the international community should condemn this aggression.

On the issue of the economy the prime minister discusses his government's aims for the improvement of the country's economy. He denounces the economic plans of the former regime [former shah] and notes the Islamic Republic's planning for economic independence. On the issue of security he stresses that a strong internal and external intelligence organization is required. The prime minister then discusses the political issues of his government and says that the expansion of diplomatic relations with other countries will help the Islamic Republic better introduce the Islamic revolution and its values.

He then justifies his policy of not changing the members of the Cabinet, as the present ministers have shown capability. He also says that the administrations in the ministries will not be changed in order to guarantee the smooth continuation of the Cabinet. He then discusses his ministers and refers to Colonel Salimi, a new Cabinet minister, and praises him as a capable person and devoted Muslim. At 1048 GMT reception becomes very poor to unmonitorable.

At 1055 GMT the station becomes monitorable again. An unnamed deputy is heard beginning his speech by reciting verses of the Koran. The deputy agrees with the prime minister's economic and planning policy but disagrees with the policy of not changing the members of the previous Cabinet. According to the deputy, during its life the government has spent tens of millions of rials on many industries but has been unable to make the factories resume production or make any progress toward self-sufficiency. There is a considerable lack of coordination among the ministries, he says, such as the Ministry of Industry and Mines and the Industrial Development Bank and many other similar cases. He then raises his objections to the proposed minister of education who is a "very faithful" and "committed" individual. However, he continues, there are others in university circles who are just as committed and who are more experienced. He also objects to Tavakkoli, who "suffers from ill health" and will not be able to cope with the strains of office. Moreover, the deputy continues, he does not have any experience in labor or any knowledge on the subject. Nikravesh, the proposed interior minister, was not very successful when he was mayor of Tehran. He also does not have the correct attitude toward the Majlis and deputies. He supports his argument by citing a letter from Nikravesh to a number of Azarbayjan deputies. He then asks Musavi why he is taking charge of the Foreign Ministry himself when his Cabinet is supported by 36 million people. Was there no one among this 36 million that could assume the post?

Deputy Tabrizi is then called on to speak in favor of the proposed Cabinet. He begins his speech at 1120 GMT by reviewing the present politicoeconomic situation of Iran and listing the qualities that are necessary for a prime minister under such circumstances.

Deputy Tabrizi then praises Musavi for his denunciation of Eastern and Western imperialism, for his work in achieving economic self-sufficiency for Iran in the face of the U.S. embargo and for his various other qualities that lend to his effectiveness as prime minister. Tabrizi is interrupted by the Majlis speaker who suggests that he should be discussing the Cabinet and not the prime minister, who has already been approved.

Deputy Nateq-Nuri follows at 1137 GMT, speaking as one of the opposition. According to Nuri, he is in fact in favor of Brother Musavi. However, he asserts, some of the ministers who have been in charge for some time are not capable of handling their posts.

As an example he cites the health minister's poor handling of the national insurance scheme and laments the poor conditions in the hospitals and inflation. Deputy Nuri also objects to Gonabadi because he was unable to alleviate the housing shortage and to the minister of agriculture for his incompetence.

At 1157 GMT Deputy Ansari begins his speech. After raising objections to several ministers he agrees with Prime Minister Musavi in not changing the members of the previous Cabinet. He asks Prime Minister Musavi to appoint a foreign minister as soon as possible to avoid the bitter experience of Bani-Sadr's era and concludes his speech by approving Musavi's Cabinet.

At 1126 GMT Deputy Ahmadi begins speaking in favor of the proposed Cabinet, yet raises objections to specific ministers. He, too, stresses that a foreign minister should be appointed as soon as possible.

At 1242 GMT, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani announces a 15-minute break. The session resumes at 1314 GMT with an unidentified deputy speaking about his experiences during a recent trip abroad. The relay, however, abruptly ends at 1318 GMT and the station begins relay of Tehran Domestic Service without any further explanation.

Musavi Speech to Majlis

LD022115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Speech by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi to opening session of the Majlis on 2 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the leader and founder of the Islamic revolution, to the imam of the nation, as well as greetings to the pure souls of the martyrs on the path of Islam and (?righteousness) and to the fighters who, by devoting their own blood on the borders, grant us the hope that a new world is being born, a world in which human beings, under the umbrella of Islam, under the umbrella of divine and Islamic values, can regain their human identity and find their talents prospering and flourishing.

From the organizational standpoint, our institutions today have become more complex, more experienced, richer and more cohesive from the standpoint of manpower resources. At the same time they have not forgotten their objectives. If we pay attention to the Guards Corps, mobilization and the rest of the institutions, they have not changed their primary objectives, which is important, and at the same time from the organizational standpoint their interorganizational relations and organizational structure have progressed, which now helps productivity. Of course, what I am saying may be construed as making the task of the government appear to less of a burden, for it may seem that I am watering down the extent of the problems. This is not correct. (?What I am trying to say concerns the background that exists); if there be a true understanding of the situation and if the government has a belief and a conviction toward change, no matter how difficult, how extensive and how (?far-reaching), the problems can be tackled, for our revolution has not taken a step backward; it is constantly moving forward and advancing. This is happening despite all the tragedies, despite all the losses.

Thanks to the will of the great God, to the people's unity, which was demonstrated in the recent elections and in the confrontation with the counterrevolution which in an organized and extensive manner launched a campaign against the Islamic revolution, the people's unity today has demonstrated its might. There is no doubt that the government, relying on the great God and founded on the great might of the people, which is also the manifestation of the might of the great God, can tackle the problems. In our society deviational problems are far less discussed and there is today a profound awareness among the people concerning the priorities. This in itself provides favorable ground for work.

in other words, it is not just those in high places in the government who recognize the priorities, for the people also believe in the same things. This unity of conviction, between the people and those in charge, provides strength for the officials, enabling them to act more decisively and adopt policies, be they in matters relating to the economy or to security.

As regards the issue of the war, it is natural to declare here that the government is determined to give its unreserved support to the combatants of Islam until the aggressor is completely driven from our land, and to formulate all its programs in such a way as to end this war with a victory, God willing. For this is not a war merely concerned with territory, it is a war between Islam and blasphemy, it has an ideological aspect, it has a (?national) aspect. Fortunately, there is not a voice in the country calling for peace. Moreover, those in the world who speak of peace should know that we have not occupied anyone's territory, have not committed an aggression against anyone, have not committed an aggression against any place. On the contrary, we have been subjected to aggression. We have not done injustice to anyone; on the contrary, injustice has been done to us. The best way to establish peace is to wage a struggle against force and injustice throughout the world. This is our policy not only with respect to peace and to the issue of Iraq -- Saddam's regime -- but as a principle we shall apply this in our foreign policy; that is, we will confront force and confront injustice. Enough has been said in this regard, I will not dwell on it further, I am trying to be brief on matters.

The next issue concerns the economy, namely, that we have many problems. These problems arise from the war, from the economic blockade, from the economic dependence created by the previous regime under which all our economic ties were with the outside world, from throwing a wrench in the works by [word indistinct], from [words indistinct]. In order to resolve these problems we should not only have day-to-day and short-term programs but also, in the present circumstances, we should embark upon certain long-term programs as well. There are certain things being done at present in the country: The reconstruction crusade is doing something, the Agriculture Ministry is doing something, and other institutions, be they of a government or of a revolutionary character [as heard] are all doing something.

These things which are being done are useful; they are aimed at rebuilding the country. Without these things our country could not have stood on its own feet. But it seems necessary now, however, that all these activities be channelled in the same direction toward the same goal, become subordinated to a single program and to a harmonized whole, in order to be efficient so as to prevent the diversification of activity. We are compelled now, in any way possible, to implement certain programs in order to link all the developmental work in the country. We should draw up certain axes of development in the country based on a study of our own problems, our country's cultural fabric, the resources we have at our disposal and so forth. Naturally, if we were to achieve this the role of the Plan and Budget Organization would assume extraordinary importance. I would like to stress this point. We are compelled to have an active planning center in which Muslim thinkers and experts and the devoted can come together to study matters related to development projects, to evaluate the efforts of the things from various standpoints, whether they be long-term cultural effects, economic effects or social effects, on the basis of the aspirations and objectives developed in the course of the revolution, and to formulate new plans for the country.

Sometimes it appears that we can overcome our problems on a (?short-term) basis. The fact is, however, that problems such as the housing problem can be solved only in the context of comprehensive planning. Problems such as housing are part of a more general problem, for before it becomes a matter of building a house or houses other, general aspects of the economic problems should be resolved in a coordinated manner.

I believe, however, that the best economic objectives and the best economic aspirations have been envisaged by those who formulated them in the assembly of constitutional experts and enshrined them in the Constitution. These objectives are profoundly inspired by the Islamic spirit and derived from Islam, while to a great extent taking into account our society's cultural and social fabric.

The issue of security -- as much as has been said in this regard I will not dwell on the matter too much here -- I merely wish to mention the fact that more than ever before we need a strong and reliable intelligence-gathering system now, both on domestic matters and external matters.

In our foreign policy, we are operating to a great extent with our eyes closed, on the basis of guesswork, although efforts have been made to gradually change this state of affairs. The information reaching us on the developments which are taking place in the world come to us in an extremely primitive way. It is true that this vacuum is being filled through the hard work of a group of dedicated people faithful to the revolution. But in the long run this vacuum, caused by the absence of a strong external intelligence system, cannot be filled.

The same applies inside the country itself. We now have certain systems in the Prime Ministry, within the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and elsewhere on the basis of experience and on ad hoc basis. This system's centrality and diversity must be preserved, at any rate its coordination should be preserved [as heard]. Action should be taken on this. Each day that we delay this matter we have, I believe, dealt a great loss to ourselves and these losses cannot be made good.

As regards foreign policy, I confine myself only to the fact that we have got to achieve a greater dynamism in our foreign policy, particularly because of the vacuum that has existed in this regard in recent years. We have by our own hand cut off our ties with the outside world. When I say with our own hand I do not mean the brothers or we had the intention of it. I am referring to the events relating to the past 1 or 2 years. Naturally, we experienced great losses by keeping the foreign minister's post empty and with [words indistinct]. We have not been able to show the world the main aspects of Islam and our Islamic revolution within the framework of our foreign policy. We now need to establish extensive relations with the outside world both in order to preserve our own Islamic revolution and to carry the message of the Islamic revolution to the whole world. There are guidelines in this respect in the Constitution to which I will not refer now. What we need now is action.

I will conclude my remarks but, of course, before other speeches, if there is any need to explain anything about the brothers in the Cabinet or the future program of the government itself we have no objection. All we want to say is that the programs of the late Raja'i's government and the martyr Bahonar's government have not been changed in any way whatsoever. The only thing is, I think, that with the new political conditions that have come about, the element of planning to which I referred earlier should be further emphasized. Thank you.

Cabinet Approved

LD021720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Dear listeners: Please pay attention to the news just received. The Islamic Consultative Assembly has given its vote of confidence to the government of Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. Mr Musavi is the fourth prime minister of the Islamic Republic. The vote came at the conclusion of a 12-hour Majlis session today.

Reports concerning the debate and the votes cast for each minister will be carried later.

MILITARY COURTS ATTACHED TO JUSTICE MINISTRY

LD011220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit report, the Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session this morning, chaired by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The session began with a recitation of verses from the noble Koran.

According to our correspondent, the bill on the attachment of the armed forces judiciary to the Justice Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran was raised for its second debate and was approved. The single article of this bill states:

In implementing Article 172 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, from the date of the approval of this bill the judicial organization of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and all the military public prosecutors' offices and courts throughout the country will be detached from the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and will be attached to the Justice Ministry.

Note 1: The head of the armed forces judicial organization will be chosen by the Supreme Judicial Council to be appointed to this post.

Note 2: Appointment, dismissal and change of place of service of military judges will take place by the recommendation of the head of the armed forces judicial organization and, in accordacne with Clause 3 of Article 157 of the Constitution, by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Note 3: Salaries and allowances of judges and staff of the aforesaid organization will be paid from the Justice Ministry budget.

Note 4: The judicial organization's budget, from the date of the approval of this bill, will be detached from the armed forces budget and added to the Justice Ministry budget.

Note 5: Civilian staff of the armed forces judicial organization will, as usual, be treated in accordance with the state employment bill.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CABLES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD290017 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Tehran tonight on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Socialist Revolution, cabled a message. In his message, while referring to the history of the Soviet October Revolution, announced: We are of the opinion that the victory achieved by the revolutionary Iranian people on February 11th of 1978 paved the way for the progress and expansion of bilateral relations of the two countries based on the spirit of honesty and good neighborliness. The Soviet ambassador also said: When Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Union, in his message addressed to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed the assurance that relations between Iran and the Soviet Union would expand on the basis of firendship and good neighborliness in actuality he expressed the feelings of the Soviets.

In his message he has also wished a peaceful life for the revolutionary Iranian people.

HOUSING MINISTER ON TIES WITH USSR, INDIA

LD020046 Tehran PARS in English 1812 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Nov (PARS) -- Minister of housing and urban development said that India and the Soviet Union promised to have all-out cooperation with the (?Republic) of Iran in the field of (?housing).

On his return today from a recent trip to these countries, Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi said fruitful talks were held with the officials of the two countries in the various technical-economic and experimental fields. Gonabadi, who headed a mission in this trip, further said that grounds have been laid to conclude contracts with these countries in the mentioned fields. We have also invited officials from the both countries to come to Iran, added he. The minister also said that the Iranian mission had inspected earthquake prone regions in the host countries and had visited a number of cities during the trip.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM LEBANON

GF021754 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Mr Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, returned to Tehran yesterday after concluding a visit to Syria and Lebanon.

During this visit, Mr Sheykholeslam held meetings with Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Lebanese Prime Minister Safiq al-Wazzan, Lebanese Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Chief of the PLO Executive Council Yasir 'Arafat. He discussed with them the latest developments in the Middle East and the second Camp David plan, known as the Fahd plan.

KUWAIT TO GRANT $7-BILLION LOAN TO IRAQ

GF021850 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait has agreed in principle to grant Saddam's regime a 2-billion-dinar loan, which is equivalent to about $7 billion.

Kuwait parliamentry sources have said that this loan will be given to Saddam's regime at his request and that he also borrowed $2 billion from Kuwait in April 1981. It is worth mentioning that Saddam's constant requests for loans from other countries demonstrate that Saddam's regime has sustained enormous losses in the war and that it is about to suffer a military defeat and is liable to become economically bankrupt.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 683-686

683: 30 Oct Report

LD302046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Communique 683 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The combative and self-sacrificing warriors of the army of Islam, the heroes who by shedding their clean blood are going to add another page to the history of Islam and Iran, relying on the peerless Almighty and taking advantage of His divine help, have so tightened the stranglehold on the aggressive enemy that the weakness and emptiness of the army of blasphemy are increasingly revealed every day and their downfall and total destruction will come soon.

In the combat operations carried out in the past 24 hours, the enemy's material losses on the southern and western fronts on the country were two tanks, four vehicles, two trenches, one mortar, four ammunition dumps and one vessel. The aggressor suffered at least 65 casualties.

Thanks to the fire of the brave combatants of the Gendamerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran against enemy positions on the other side of the Arvand Rud, one vessel and one fuel tanker of Saddam's army were set on fire and destroyed and a number of (?enemy) personnel were killed or wounded.

In the same area, one trench and two ammunition dumps of the Iraqi forces came under the heavy-weapon fire of the police combat unit and were destroyed.

Fire by the personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed one ammunition-carrying vehicle, one trench and parts of an assembly building of the enemy in Khuninshahr's occupied zone and a number of servicemen in it were killed.

Yesterday Abadan came under the enemy's heavy-weapon fire and air bombardment and Dezful was the target of the shells of Saddam's army.

At 0830 today enemy artillery, firing several shells, set fire to some places in the city of Ahvaz. As a result of these cowardly actions several of our resisting compatriots were martyred or wounded and heavy losses were inflicted upon the residential areas.

In the western Dezful region, our combative heroes destroyed one ammunition dump, one mortar and two vehicles belonging to the Saddamists, and killed or wounded 25 of them. In this region, two Iraqi NCO's sought asylum with the forces of Islam.

In the Dasht-e 'Abbas and 'Eyn Khosh areas, as a result of artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against enemy positions, a number of trenches and foxholes and two tanks of the aggressors were destroyed, one tank and eight vehicles were damaged, five of Saddam's soldiers were killed and a number of them wounded.

Yesterday afternoon, during exchanges of heavy-weapon fire between our and the enemy's forces in the border area of Tamarchin, 35 Iraqi servicemen were killed.

Yesterday our combatants, by opening fire on the Shur-e Shirin circular road, stopped the enemy's excavation and engineering work on this route; in the Ilam area, they destroyed one ammunition dump and one vehicle of the aggressors.

In the past 24 hours a number of Iraqi aircraft violated the airspace of several border cities in our country; but they were forced to flee by air defense units' fire.

684: 31 Oct Report

LD311746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Communique 684 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the battlefronts and the results of operations carried out by the committed and powerful combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 24 hours are brought to the attention of our dear compatriots:

The combatants of Islam, in their battles during the past 24 hours, destroyed six tanks, two vehicles, several collective and individual bunkers and an ammunition depot belonging to the enemy. In these operations, more than 40 invading personnel were killed and a large number were injured.

In Sumar and (Sarat), the artillery units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed eight collective trenches, one enemy vehicle and damaged one tank. Also, a number of Iraqi military personnel were killed or wounded.

In the region to the west of Dezful, the combative forces opened artillery fire on enemy forces, destroying one tank and killing or wounding more than 35 of Saddam's forces.

In Dasht-e Abi and 'Eyn Khosh, our forces' artillery fire destroyed enemy personnel and mortar positions, killing five enemy soldiers.

Our forces opened fire on the (Al-Khalij) airbase, killed or wounded a number of Saddam's military personnel and inflicted some damage.

Our brave gendarmerie personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran fired on enemy military vehicles on Al-Faw-Fasra road and stopped their movements. In this operation, one of the gendarmerie personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran was martyred.

Yesterday, two Iraqi MiG's appeared over Abadan but the antiaircraft fire of Islam's heroes forced them to flee.

685: 1 Nov Report

LD011730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Communique 685 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 48 hours, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in confrontation with the aggressive line [as heard] on the southern and western fronts, killed and wounded more than 70 of Saddam's soldiers. Observed enemy losses in operational centers included 10 tanks and vehicles, 9 ammunition dumps, 2 fuel tanks, 1 command post and a number of trenches and foxholes.

In the western border regions of the country, exchange of fire continued between our forces and the enemy. Thanks to the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions in the (Haj 'Emran) and (Cheman) regions beyond the border, 5 heavy vehicles, 1 tank, 2 ammunition dumps and 1 enemy command post were destroyed and at least 30 of Iraq's military personnel were killed or wounded.

On 30 October, two invading Iraqi planes attacked the village of [name indistinct] and the (Bandareh) heights in the west of the country with rockets from a high altitude. As a result, four civilians were wounded; the aggressive planes were forced to flee, thanks to antiaircraft fire. In the west of Dezful, exchange of fire continued. Thanks to our forces, one mortar bunker, one ammunition dump and one enemy vehicle were destroyed; during these operations, more than 40 Saddamis were killed or wounded.

Yesterday, Ahvaz and Abadan were once again brought under long-range enemy artillery fire; as a result of that dastardly action, four of our Abadani compatriots were martyred and a number of them were wounded. During the past 24 hours, three Muslim soldiers of the Iraqi Army surrendered to our forces and asked for asylum.

On 31 October, three of our dear brothers from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred on the warfronts, transferring the task of defending the Islamic homeland to their other colleagues.

686: 2 Nov Report

LD021742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Communique 686 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Over the past 24 hours the brave and militant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran directed their artillery and mortar fire on enemy troops and military equipment on the country's western and southern fronts and, inflicting substantial damage, killed or wounded 50 enemy troops.

Exchange of fire in the Ilam and Meymak regions continued fiercely, and the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions destroyed 1 mortar and several trenches and killed 16 Saddamists.

On the Susangerd front, our militant forces destroyed 2 ammunition dumps, 1 personnel carrier and several enemy trenches, killing or wounding more than 30 Iraqi troops. On the Abadan front, fire from our own forces destroyed 16 ammunition dumps and fuel depots, 2 observation posts and several enemy trenches and foxholes.

In the region west of Dezful, our militant forces, by their fierce fire on aggressive enemy positions, were able to prevent the enemy's redeployment and to inflict damage and casualties on the enemy.

Fire by the brave fighters of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Kan-e Sakht and Malekshahi regions destroyed two enemy trenches and two mortar positions killing or wounding more than five of the forces of blasphemy.

Yesterday five invading Iraqi aircraft that intended to intrude into our country's airspace were forced to flee thanks to the fire by the air defense units.

In the battle on 1 November four of our brothers from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran achieved the status of martyrdom. May their souls be happy and their memory dear.

GUARDS CORPS COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT OPERATIONS

LD272012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We wish to bring to the attention of the imam and the Iranian martyr-nurturing nation the operations carried out by the selfless combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps during the past 48 hours in the battle between good and evil:

On the southern fronts: Our brother guards destroyed seven enemy group bunkers, one 75-mm-machinegun emplacement and an ammunition dump in various parts of the Khuninshahr front. Our guard brothers' effective mortar fire pounded several enemy positions in the occupied parts of Khuninshahr.

On the western fronts: Successfully infiltrating into Iraq's (Tutmal) region, the Guards Corps combatants destroyed 1 machinegun emplacement, 1 rocket-launching site and 12 one-man fire trenches, either killing or wounding a number of infidel servicemen. On the Marivan front, our brothers' mortars hit and set on fire several ammunition dumps in Iraq's (Rashan) region, the smoke from which could be seen for hours afterwards. On the same front, on a military highway of Saddam's army, mined by the self-sacrificing mobilization combatants of the Guards Corps, one enemy truck carrying ammunition was destroyed and at least five passengers killed.

On the Piranshahr border strip, heroes of our armed forces, observed by our guards brothers, destroyed 5 enemy tanks, 1 ammunition dump, 10 one-man and squad trenches and 2 130-mm cannons. A post building overlooking the Rayat region in Iraq and a 130-mm cannon were considerably damaged and a number of infidel servicemen were either killed or wounded.

PARS REPORTS 100 IRAQIS KILLED IN MEHRAN

LD02200 Tehran PARS in English 1818 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 2 Nov (PARS) -- One hundred Iraqi soldiers were killed while 10 enemy group bunkers and 5 vehicles were destroyed in the occupied part of Mehran, in Ilam, during the past 24 hours.

The Iranian forces in the Meymak region pounded (?11) group and individual bunkers, 3 vehicles, and 1 personnel tent of the enemy during the same period. Also the enemy positions in Rashid 'Abbas, inside Iraq, were taken under the fire of the Islamic combatants which resulted in the destruction of 2 Iraqi group bunkers and a number of enemy soldiers being killed or wounded.

Meanwhile, reports from the other war fronts of Ilam indicated that the Iraqis have lost 7 group bunkers, 1 munitions depot, 1 command jeep, 1 vehicle and 1 carrier with its passengers; and 17 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

IRANIAN FORCES USE CAPTURED ARMS AGAINST IRAQIS

LD010956 Tehran PARS in English 0915 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 1 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- A library in the front line of the battlefield much attracted one's attention as the praying corner in a 2.5 x 4 meter bunker. Reporters visiting the freed areas, in east bank of Karun, witnessed these things when touring Iraqi captured well-equipped bunkers. One of the combatants replied to a question regarding the harmony between the armed forces and the Islamic revolutionary guards. He said that "since the overthrow of Bani-Sadr the situation has become really better and the coordination between the guardsmen and the armed forces has been doubled. The lack of coordination in all the fronts prevented the commanders from organizing an offensive," the combatant said, stressing that they were eagerly waiting for an order to attack. The recent victories and the said statements prove how baseless the claims of Bani-Sadr were. He (Bani-Sadr) had claimed that after his topple, no considerable victory has been gained by the Iranian Armed Forces and revolutionary guards.

The Western mass media repeated his statements several times and with great uproar, propagating that the armed forces would not fight in the absence of Bani-Sadr. One of the commanders who took part in the victory of east of Karun River said that the main source for the supply of armaments and ammunitions for the Iranian forces were the Iraqis. He explained that any time we move forward the Iraqis desert all their munitions while retreating. He stated that during the recent victory, over 1,700 Iraqis were taken captive, and more than 1,500 others were killed. In this attack more than 200 square kilometres in the eastern part of the Karun River were cleared of the enemy forces and the amount of ammunitions seized were so much since then (October 4th) they have been fighting against the Iraqis with them and will not need any of their own munitions for several months.

An inspection of the Iraqi bunkers captured by the Islamic forces indicated two facts: One was that strong class distinction existed among the Iraqi Army forces so much so that the command bunker differed a great deal from the others. Also the bunkers were constructed in such a way that it seemed the Iraqis had intended to stay in Iranian territory for a long time. For instance, one of the command bunkers of the Iraqis was made of concrete with several rooms and very thick white washed walls with doors of the best kind of wood, and it had several exits. It also had an incredible amount of carpets, television, video and pornographic magazines. On the other side there was a bathroom with concrete walls. The captured strongholds were so [as received] that we did not have enough time to visit all.

VILLAGES CLEARED OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD021826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit Report, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has released a statement on the corps' activities in countering counterrevolutionaries.

With the efforts rendered by Islam's combatants in the course of a coordinated operations, the village of Qelqeleh, 45 km from Saqqez, has been cleared of counterrevolutionaries and a number of arms have been seized. The village of Bab was also mopped up. In the course of an engagement on the Divandarreh-Saqqez axis between the corps and the counterrevolutionaries, at least five counterrevolutionaries were killed.

In the last 5 days at least 130 members of the counterrevolutionaries' subgroups surrendered to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Kordestan Province.

Yesterday afternoon the outlawed armed assailants, using heavy and light weapons, attacked a Revolution Guards Corps' headquarters in Sar Dasht. The guards opened fire on the assailants, forcing them to flee.

VOICE OF IRAN DISCUSSES TUDEH-MOJAHEDIN TIES

NC312028 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 30 Oct 81

[First in a series of unattributed talks]

[Text] The Mojahedin-e Khalq are the true friends of the Tudeh Party. Upon hearing this the question that will undoubtedly arise among many of our (?dear) listeners is how can these two political organizations with differing (?tactics and strategies), who always condemn each other in their publications for treason against the people and the homeland, be considered "true friends?" and what similarities or common points exist between the Tudeh Party -- a staunch supporter of the Islamic Republic that officially confirms the execution of members and supporters of antiregime parties -- and the Mojahedin which (?has been hunted down for the past 4 months)?

Certainly in the (?turbulent conditions) that prevail, when each day the nation is preoccupied with a new topic and problem and while before one incident ends a new one begins, few are prepared to sit down and (?conclude) how conflicting acts can achieve a single goal. In other words, how conflicting tactics [words indistinct] can actually stem from a common plan.

Today all those who are counting the days until the downfall of the clerical regime and even that limited number of people with misgivings who continue to refer to Khomeyni as the imam and the savior of the world's oppressed, even after all the crimes he has committed against the nation, Iran's history and culture, like to listen to hot news. In addition to the people of Iran, world news agencies, publications and radio and television networks that have millions of consumers (?thirsting) for news are sitting and waiting to see who the next official of the regime to be assassinated by antiregime groups will be, when and where the next bomb will explode or how long Sheykh 'Ali Khamene'i and his brother can maintain the seats of president and prime minister.

It should be (?admitted) that there are few people who are aware of the creeping movements of the servants of colonialism who are busy undermining society from within and who are trying to pave the grounds for the destruction of Iran. We would like to (?face) realities as they are, far from the customary fanfare of the past 3 years. Even though (?naivete) and propaganda can create an obstacle to the acceptance of these views, nevertheless those who are seeking the truth will confirm the correctness of what we say.

Today there are a limited number of compatriots who are unaware of the destructive role played by the Tudeh Party in the political events of our country during the past 40 years. Even those with procommunist tendencies (?but opposing affiliation to foreigners) are well aware of the servile alignment and blind and (?unconditional) obedience (?of the Tudeh Party) to the Soviet Union [words indistinct]. (?They know)that the Tudeh Party's program is no more than the Soviet Government's program. [passage indistinct]

(?If we want to see why) the Tudeh Party supports Mr Khomeyni's Islamic Republic, then we should see why the Soviet Government supports this regime. It is not a new fact that the Soviet Government is hoping to dominate Iran and to gain access to the warm waters of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman. This has been a goal the Soviets have always tried to fulfill [words indistinct]. The military expedition against and occupation of Afghanistan was a new step bringing the Soviet Union closer to the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman. [passage indistinct]

Some (?political observers) believe that if the Soviet Government can use the [?extent of the infiltration) and activities of the pro-Soviet communist parties as a fulcrum to dominate Iran, bearing in mind the Soviets' daily-increasing need for oil and the fuel shortage this superpower will face in coming years, then it will not hesitate any longer. To prove their point, these observers note the occupation of Afghanistan. Others consider the present world situation and the Soviet's preoccupation in Poland and other parts of the world as (?unfavorable) for the Soviets to take such a step, and they point to a (?series of arguments to prove their position). At any rate, despite all their differences of views these two groups have one common point of view, which is that they have accepted the fact that the communist Government of the Soviet Union looks upon Iran as a very tasty morsel and that if world conditions allow, it will not hesitate even for a second to gobble up this morsel.

The Soviet Government (?considers that the domination of Iran) [words indistinct] needs grounds and that these cannot be paved by any regime better than Khomeyni's (?in view of its incapability and lack of experience) in solving society's economic, social and political problems. Thus, as a result of its inability, poverty and chaos will befall Iran and the unfavorable and dangerous psychological and social effects that will follow will pave the necessary grounds for the emergence of communist tendencies. This, either on a long- or short-term basis, will bear numerous benefits for the Soviet Union.

Due to its lack of (?understanding) of international conditions and world policies and of the increasing (?conflict) between the two superpowers, Khomeyni's regime is (?a good element) in the creation and intensification of tension in the Middle East area.

Another point is that Khomeyni's regime is opening the way for the (?intensification) of the activities by communist parties in Iran, which is what the Kremlin leaders want. Therefore, now that [words indistinct] (?President Reagan is in the White House) and there are problems in Poland and [words indistinct] Afghanistan, the preservation of Khomeyni's regime and the conditions prevailing in Iran are necessary and ideal for the Soviet Government. [Words indistinct] (?in the international scene, the Soviet Government supports the Khomeyni regime) and it (?orders) its servile Tudeh Party to do the same in Iran.

However, it should be noted that even though preserving Khomeyni's regime is considered a necessary condition for the Soviet Government, it is not considered to be the only condition. This is because for various reasons -- (?that cannot be discussed in a short talk) -- the Soviet Union cannot achieve its objectives in Iran without the active presence of the Tudeh Party. Therefore, the maintenance and support of Khomeyni's regime and the maintenance of the Tudeh Party's active presence are two parts of the Soviet Government's program.

The Kremlin leaders have taken advantage of events of the past 3 years to achieve (?their objective). They first started by quietly and slyly feeding the necessary propaganda through the Tudeh Party, Khomeyni's ambassador to Moscow and the Soviet ambassador to Iran, to officials of the Islamic Republic and gradually convinced them that parties lacking [words indistinct] religious foundations or (?anticommunist tendencies) intend, under the label of liberalism, to undermine the regime from within, to draw it toward the West and to carry out a military coup.

The Kremlin leaders prepared the minds of Khomeyni and his associates and worked with such patience and persistence that Khomeyni suddenly started declaring that the parties in question were apostates. He even dismissed the first president his regime had appointed. The Soviets and the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party could not believe their success. Even though they themselves were the ones who had sown the seeds of this thought and the ones who had helped the seeds grow, they did not expect the fruit of their labors to be so sweet.

(?The bridges behind Khomeyni have started falling one after the other.) [Words indistinct] the Soviet leaders and the Tudeh Party started thinking that Khomeyni might some day suddenly do to the Tudeh Party what he did to the (?National Front) of Sanjabi, Bazargan and Foruhar. They started thinking about what guarantees they had that this [word indistinct] old man would not one day call the Tudehs "kaffirs and apostates" and declare that it is permissible to shed the blood of the Tudehs. Therefore, the Tudehs needed a (?new) weapon to (?control the situation). It was at this point that the Mojahedin became the scapegoat.

The explosion at the Islamic Republican Party's central headquarters that killed the regime's strongman, Beheshti, and 75 others, the continuous string of assassinations and the killing of the regime's prime minister and president have terrified Khomeyni and his associates so much that they have never thought -- nor will they ever think -- of doing to Kianuri's Tudeh Party what they did to the National Front of Sanjabi and Bazargan. The reason is because after the burning of the bridges behind Khomeyni and the (?brutal attacks), his only remaining friend and ally is the Tudeh Party.

Actually, there are two objectives behind the Mojahedin's attacks on Khomeyni's regime. The first is to weaken the regime [words indistinct] and to thus guarantee the security of the Tudeh Party and pave the grounds for this party's (?vaster activities). The second is that after suffering these blows, Khomeyni's regime started (?its attacks) on the Mojahedin, which was precisely what the central cadre of the Mojahedin had been hoping for for a long time. It should be explained that for a long time the Mojahedin leaders had realized that the (?unrestrained) [words indistinct] had many shortcomings and that basically the (?training of men and) [words indistinct], especially since the coordination (?within the organization) and unity of views -- elements necessary for the existence of any clandestine or semi-clandestine organization -- (?no longer existed) [words indistinct] and any moment (?the organization faced the danger of breaking into branches that would eventually separate themselves from the organization). Signs of disobedience and (?rebellion) were becoming more visible each day. Therefore, under such conditions the central cadre could resort only to two solutions.

The first solution was to purge disobedient members. However, this (?was a dangerous step for the Mojahedin leaders), who feared possible consequences, since experience had shown that in addition to tensions that would rise within the organization, some of the purged members would resort to vengeful acts that would in turn inflict blows on the entire organization. In addition, this would (?give) the regime the opportunity to use (?this act) as a propaganda tool to widen the dimensions of differences within the organization.

The second solution that faced the Mojahedin's central cadre was to [words indistinct] put the knife into Khomeyni's hands and make him unknowingly do exactly what the Mojahedin leadership wanted. The result of this necessary but useful operation, in addition to (?restoring order within the organization), and cutting off the useless branches at the price of the lives of many inexperienced youths, would be to weaken the regime and therefore increase its reliance on the Tudeh Party.

(?Having lost) the parties and individuals that initially supported it and the support it enjoyed from (?deceived) people, Khomeyni's regime is now (?facing two dilemmas). The first is Comrade Kianuri, the Soviet agent, who is smiling charmingly and pointing to special paths down which Khomeyni and his regime's officials should travel. The second is the Mojahedin-e Khalq and its supporters who are pushing him toward a prepared path.

If Khomeyni tries to hesitate or to refrain from walking this path paved by Comrade Kianuri, he will suffer a strong blow from the Mojahedin.

It is for these reasons that we say these two different strategies and tactics actually complement one another and are working toward the fulfillment of one objective. This is why we say that the Tudeh Party and the Mojahedin-e Khalq are actually true friends, because even though they are using two different forms of deceit, they have one common goal -- pushing Khomeyni onto the path and road leading to the Kremlin.

Now let Khomeyni and his ignorant and incapable associates consider the Mojahedin, the Americans and the Tudehs their friends and support in order to close their eyes to the facts.

We will continue this talk in our next program.

VOICE OF IRAN ON RUMORS ON GENERAL FARDUST

NC301416 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported that a rumor recently in circulation in Tehran is that in the explosion at the prime minister's office causing the death of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Mohammad Javad Bahonar General Fardust was also killed. The Tehran regime's high-ranking officials have not been prepared to give any explanations to correspondents to this effect and the people consider the silence of the fundamentalist officials of Tehran as proof of the truth behind the rumor of Fardust's death.

The Voice of Iran correspondent has added that for a long time now Fardust has not appeared in public and in the first days of his rumored death -- the days after the explosion at the prime minister's office -- it was said that he was abroad on a mission but this report was later denied.

Some time ago an exiled Iranian, in a letter to the HAREKAT publication, the organ of the Iranian refugees, wrote that the exiled officers of the Imperial Armed Forces of Iran have pinpointed the residence of Hoseyn Fardust in England and that all his movements are being watched. According to this letter, which was signed (?M.N) Iran, Hoseyn Fardust holds meetings every 2 weeks with his deputy Qarabaghi who is living in France and that Fardust's deputy Farazian, who is serving with the SAVAMA in Santa Monica, California, cooperates with him. The letter adds that the clerical regime is trying to spread rumors of the death of Fardust and in this way save the life of this traitor from the wrath of the armed forces personnel of Iran. It is said that the exiled young officers and NCO's of the Iranian Armed Forces have prepared a list of traitors and collaborators of the regime who will be tracked down at the appropriate time.

NEPAL

THAPA OPENS FOREIGN SECRETARIES MEETING

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[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa inaugurated the 3-day meeting of the foreign secretaries of South Asia at Tribhuvan Memorial Hall in Kiryipur this afternoon. In his inaugural speech, Prime Minister Thapa said that a common allegiance to the policy of nonalignment, mutuality of interest and above all similar problems and purposes of development binding together in our current political (?cultural) understanding and close cooperation and that a concept of regional cooperation, are logical response to the pressing problems of development between states and interdependent nature of the world today. He said we need cooperation and common approach not only to fight the battle of the widespread poverty in our respective countries but also to mobilize the adverse impact of common factors on our development efforts such as irrigation, market (?exploitation), resources constraint and difficulty in transfer of appropriate technology.

He stressed that closer cooperation among the developing countries and in particular the countries of the region has become all the more urgent because of the rising expectations of our people on the one side, and reluctance of the affluent (?world) toward our people giving its [words indistinct] to the Third World on the other. Despite persistent efforts of the past 2 decades, the global necessity to establish a new international economic order, which symbolizes the needs and aspirations of the Third World countries, still remains a distant thing, the prime minister added.

Pointing out that the bleak background of the world economic situation today is diminishing prospects for an early improvement to the advantage of poor countries like [words indistinct], he said this meeting is not only an expression of interest among the countries of South Asia to cooperate with each other for common benefit, but also a demonstration of their determination to persist on the course of national reconstruction and development irrespective of hardship and handicap. The scope of cooperation and guidance, sharing of experiences and expertise, knowledge and resources can revitalize our economy and add incentive and strength to our national efforts for development [words indistinct] standards today and provide them with better opportunities and standard of life, he said.

Reminding that mankind today is [words indistinct] (?a respector) of poverty and want we all rely in unbalanced development be in a society or nation or region or the world itself is thoroughly unjust and politically dangerous, he said that ever growing inequality in the wealth of nations will certainly bring in more (?unrest) and anxiety. The solution (?is therefore) to a number of problems, regional and international, demanding total commitment of all nations.

Pointing out that in today's world the concept of politics for peace, development and life itself has undergone a significant change and as such the area of our cooperation and objectives made by [word indistinct] proportional standards and redefined to encompass the present problems and the growing demands of development, he said that moreover the exercise of regional cooperation will consolidate our common desire to most (?and likely) strengthen our friendship [word indistinct] and reconcile or minimize our difference as they occur.